

75 KEPS Nails, assorted, just received and for sale by
[Jan. 1, 1848] **TODD & CRITTENDEN**

Timothy Seed.

5 BARRELS Timothy Seed, just received and for sale by
[Jan. 1, 1848] **TODD & CRITTENDEN**

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1848.

The Senate was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, of the Baptist church.

Journal read by the Clerk.

A message from the House, by the Clerk, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate a report from the Board of Internal Improvement, in compliance with a resolution, in relation to the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad; ordered to be printed, and appropriately referred.

A message was received from the Governor, by the Secretary of State, containing the answer of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, to the resolutions of the Legislature, inviting him to visit Frankfort during its sitting—the invitation is declined.

Mr. HOBBS presented the petition of sundry citizens of Louisville, praying an amendment to the charter of the Frankfort and Louisville Railroad Company; appropriately referred.

Reports from Standing Committees.

Mr. JAMES, from the committee on Finance, a substitute for a Senate bill for the benefit of Jacob Ellington, of Morgan county; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Hopkins and Crittenden counties, and the late Sheriff of Hickman county; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Catharine Montgomery, of Washington county, and John H. Butler, of Hickman county; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of Aaron Yager, of Boone county; read and passed.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, from the committee on Internal Improvement, a bill for the House, for the benefit of the Maysville and Mt. Sterling Turnpike Road Company; read and passed.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Lancaster Cemetery Company; read and passed.

Mr. TOWLES, from a committee appointed by the House, informed the Senate of the passage of a resolution by the House, tendering the use of the Hall on to-morrow evening at 3 o'clock, to the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, to deliver a lecture upon the subject of Common Schools, and requested the attendance of the Senate.

Mr. EVANS moved the Senate accept the invitation of the House; adopted. Mr. Evans was appointed a committee to inform the House.

Mr. J. SPEED SMITH, a bill appropriating the dividends of the Turnpike road leading from Elizabethtown to the Tennessee line to the completion of said road—upon certain conditions; read and passed.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Danville and Kentucky river Railroad Company; read and passed.

Mr. EVANS, from the committee on Education—a bill from the House to incorporate the Trustees of the Covington Female College; read and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the Common School Law; read and passed.

Mr. HARDIN, from the Judiciary committee—a bill from the House for the benefit of William D. Mitchell, Clerk of the Oldham Circuit and County Courts, and others; read and passed.

Also, a bill regulating the terms of the Circuit and County Courts of Taylor county, and for other purposes; read and passed.

Also, a bill chartering the Lebanon Masonic Lodge, No. 87; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of James L. Ballard and his wife; read and passed.

Also, a bill for the benefit of the infant heirs of Henry B. Webb, deceased, of Ballard county; read and passed.

Also, a bill to amend the charter of the Franklin Fire and Marine Insurance Company; read and passed.

Mr. WALKER, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances—a bill from the House for the benefit of James Jenkins, of Warren county, and others; read and passed.

Also, a bill from the House to change the name of Nelly S. Craig; read and passed.

Also, a bill laying off the county of Trimble into four Constable districts, and for other purposes; read and passed.

Also, against the petition of Cansu Workman of Monticello, asking to import a slave; concurred in.

Also, a bill from the House allowing an additional Justice of the Peace to Morgan, Owsley, Hardin and Henry counties, each; read and passed.

Reports of Select Committees.

Mr. GREY, a bill providing for the location and erection of the Green River Lunatic Asylum; read twice and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARSHALL, a bill for establishing two election precincts in Taylor county; read and passed.

Mr. SLAUGHTER, a bill incorporating the Bardstown and Salt river slack water navigation Company; read twice and referred to the Internal Improvement committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS, a bill to amend an act, approved January, 1848, entitled, an act to equalize the compensation for collecting the revenue tax; read twice and referred to the committee on Finance.

Orders of the Day.

Various bills from the House had their first and second readings, and were appropriately referred.

A bill from the House to increase the revenue—taxing patent medicines—amended by the Senate. The House disagreed to the Senate amendment.

On motion, the bill and amendment was referred to the committee on Finance.

A bill from the House divorcing Eliza Cowan; passed.

A preamble and resolutions rescinding the resolution tendering a vote of thanks to the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, for a copy of a pamphlet which they presented to each member of the Senate, entitled, Dymond on the War.

The question being "shall the resolution be adopted," the yeas and nays were demanded, and the vote stood: Yeas 8—Nays 22, and the resolution was rejected.

Leave was given to bring in the following bills:

To Mr. DRAFFYN, a bill to amend the law in regard to the Public Library; referred.

To Mr. ENGLISH, a bill for the benefit of Silas W. Hunt, of Henry county; referred.

To Mr. EVANS, a bill to amend the law conferring equitable jurisdiction on Justices of the Peace; referred.

To J. SPEED SMITH, a bill authorizing the exchange of Public Documents with sister States; referred.

To Mr. YOUNG, a bill for the benefit of James M. Sudduth; referred.

To Mr. BOYD, a bill to amend the laws concerning usury; referred.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to take up the resolution fixing upon the 12th inst., for the adjournment of the Legislature, *sine die*; carried.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the 12th, and insert the 15th; amendment concurred in.

Mr. WELM moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table till the 11th day of this month.

On this motion the yeas and nays were demanded, and stood thus: yeas 23 nays 9; and the motion prevailed.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1848.

The House was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.

Mr. BARLOW stated that the committee on the Penitentiary, in their report had made a slight omission which he moved to have corrected on the Journal by the Clerk, and that portion of the report be re-printed; carried.

Mr. BALLINGAL had leave of absence for two days.

A message from the Senate, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

A message in writing, was received from the Governor, laying before the House the following correspondence, viz:

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay before you a letter received last Saturday evening from Maj. Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, in answer to a resolution of the General Assembly inviting him to visit the Capital of Kentucky during the present session of the Legislature.

FEBRUARY 7, 1848.

WM. OWSLEY.

[For the letter, see editorial columns.]

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, in response to a resolution of this House; read, and on motion of

Mr. CHILTON, the usual number of copies were ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the President of the Board of Internal Improvement: ordered to be printed, and referred.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Bush, Hardy, Barlow, Grubb, Hudson and Williams, which were appropriately referred.

Mr. PRICE presented a memorial of Jesse Bayles; read, when

Mr. TOWLES moved to refer it to the Penitentiary committee.

Mr. GRAINGER was opposed to its reference; he thought time enough had been consumed by its reading, without troubling the House further.

Mr. HUGHES agreed with the gentleman from Louisville, (Mr. Grainger,) that time enough had already been consumed by this memorialist, and he therefore moved to lay it upon the table till the first day of June; carried.

Mr. TOWLES offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the use of this Hall be tendered to the Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the purpose of delivering an address to the members of the General Assembly, on Tuesday, the 8th day of February, 1848, at 3 o'clock, P. M., upon the subject of Common Schools, and education generally, and upon the best and most practicable system of public instruction, adapted to the wants and resources of this Commonwealth, and other matters connected with the duties of his office.

Resolved, That the Senate be respectfully invited to attend in this Hall, and hear said address, at the hour above specified.

Messrs. Towles, Hughes and Moore, were appointed a committee to invite the Senate to attend the delivery of the address.

Petitions were then presented by Messrs. Smith, Conner, Carlisle and Williams, which were referred.

Mr. BOWLING moved to suspend the rules, in order to take up a resolution fixing the day of adjournment. The yeas and nays being called thereon, it was carried, 81 to 8.

A message from the Senate, announcing the acceptance unanimously, of the invitation to attend the delivery of the address by Rev. Dr. Breckinridge.

Resolved, That when this House adjourns on the 21st day of February, it will adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. CHILTON was in favor of fixing the day, in order that the House might suit its actions to the time so fixed, and he thought it would facilitate the business much, &c.

Mr. HAGGARD was opposed to the 21st, as he was satisfied that the business of the House could not be done by that time. There was the apportionment bill, which must be acted upon, and there were more bills in the hands of the committees than could be disposed of by that time. He moved to strike out the 21st, in order to fill the blank with a later day.

Mr. TOWLES was opposed to fixing the day of adjournment at all. There was much business of importance to be done, and he was not willing to leave the public business undone, in order to return to his family. The Court of Impeachment was to commence its session on the 11th February, and it would, doubtless, continue several days, and that, together with other important business, would render it inexpedient to adjourn as early as the 21st.

Mr. JOHNSTON had offered the resolution, and he felt bound to state his reasons for it. He thought if the day was fixed, all the important business of the House could be easily done by that time, &c.

Mr. COMBS was in favor of the earliest day, and he would vote for adjourning even to-morrow, because he believed if the House prolonged its session, it would only be for the transacting of local and private matters, &c.

Mr. BOWLING hoped that gentlemen would allow the friends of the resolution were actuated by pure motives as its opponents. There was to be a Convention here on the 22d, and it would unavoidably interfere with the members of the House. He was in favor of the 15th, for it was known that more measures were passed the last week of a session than in all the session besides, and he thought if the day was now fixed the House would conform its business and discussion to it.

Mr. HARDY was opposed to striking out the 21st, for if it was struck out, he was fearful that a later day probably might be inserted, and he was not willing to defer it to a later time.

Mr. BARLOW was in favor of the 21st, but if that was struck out, he should vote for the earliest day, &c.

Mr. MOORE was opposed to fixing any day, at this time for adjournment, but if any day was fixed, he was in favor of the 28th February.

Mr. HUGHES was in favor of an early day; as the House would then do business with more facility, and with less speeches.

Local measures were now nearly all passed, and the remaining time could be consumed on general laws and the passage of important bills. He was opposed to striking out the 21st, for if, when that day arrived, and the business was not done, the members could then vote to rescind the resolution. He was as anxious as any gentleman on the floor to return to the bosom of his family and friends, but the duty he owed to his constituents would compel him to forego this pleasure, if it was necessary to remain here, but he thought we could get through with all the business by the 21st.

Mr. TOWLES moved to lay the resolution on the table till the 19th day of February at 12 o'clock. The yeas and nays being called, the motion was lost 45 to 45.

Mr. HAGGARD moved to lay the resolution on

the table till Monday next; the yeas and nays being called, it was carried 46 to 44.

Reports of Select Committees.

Mr. HARRIS, a bill to abolish capital punishment in this Commonwealth; read and referred to the committee of the whole and made the special order for Tuesday week.

Mr. BARLOW, of the committee on the Penitentiary, had leave to report a Senate bill to provide for a settlement with the present Keeper of the Penitentiary, the election of a Keeper or Keepers, and for other purposes; read, when

Mr. COMBS moved to make it the special order of the day for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock. The yeas and nays being called it was lost 29 to 54.

Mr. WINTERSMITH moved to amend, so as to make the appraisers "three practical mechanics;" adopted.

Mr. COMBS could not vote for the bill, and neither could he discuss it, because he had not had an opportunity to examine it, having heard it read only once. He would let others take the responsibility of passing it.

Mr. HARDY made an explanation of the bill, and its difference from bills for the same purpose, heretofore passed.

Mr. COMBS thought the action of the House upon this bill, was an anomaly in its course. It was a long bill of eighteen sections, touching the most important matter of the session: was introduced into the House on Saturday, read by its title, and referred to a committee who had reported it back to the House, and now it was about to be put upon its passage without giving any time to examine into its merits. He would not say that it was not all right, because he did not know, not having had an opportunity to examine it; but it did at least, to him, seem like haste.

Mr. BARLOW explained the conduct of the committee in relation to the bill; that it was a printed bill, and had been laid on the table of every member of this House; that to-morrow was the day set for the election of Public Officers, and the object of passing this bill was to be prepared to elect a Keeper at the same time with the other officers. That it was a Senate bill; had been once in the House, and referred to a committee, which had now reported it back to the House, and he did not conceive it to be necessary to defer it longer, although, so far as regarded himself, he was willing to give further time.

Mr. T. D. BROWN could not see that there was any improper haste in the passage of the bill; it had come from the Senate, the House committee had examined and reported it and it had been read in the House, and he presumed that every member was capable of understanding the bill as it was read. The session was far advanced and he saw no propriety in postponing the measure, and he trusted the House would act upon it now.

Mr. HUGHES said the bill had been printed and was upon every member's desk ten days ago, and he presumed it was laid on the gentleman's table, (Mr. Combs,) from Fayette, but he being chairman of an important committee had been so busy as not to have time to examine it. He had examined the bill and was prepared to vote for it.

Mr. WALL was prepared to cast his vote for the bill, as well from the examination he had given it as from the great confidence which he had in the committee who reported it.

Mr. WRIGHT was ready and prepared to vote for the bill, since it had received the investigation of a committee constituted for that purpose, &c.

Mr. BOWLING said he did not rise with the intention of making a speech, but to offer a substitute for that portion of the original bill which related to the Keeper; which was to appoint a Keeper and pay him a salary for his services.

He remarked in support of the substitute, that it struck him as being but just to the State, if there was profit to be derived from the Penitentiary, the State should receive it, and should not give it to any man or set of men. If the State was to furnish capital (as provided by this bill), ought she not to receive the profits arising from the investment? Other States having institutions of this kind, (Tennessee for instance,) which are in a most flourishing condition, appoint a Keeper and allow him an annual salary for his services, and their institutions are fruitful sources of revenue. Ours has never been of profit to the State, but appropriation have annually to be made to keep the institution in operation. If it is to be a continual expense conducted upon this present system, is it not time to try some other method to make it a profit to the State? He thought it became them as Legislators, as political economists to make some change, and it was upon such considerations that he offered the substitute.

Mr. ELLIOTT thought the course the House had taken upon this bill was not in accordance with its course upon other bills of importance. He was opposed to the present system and would adopt almost any other rather than retain it. It had been a continual expense to the State from its erection to the present time. The present Keeper has lost so much money during his term that he was covered with the sympathy of this House; and although such is the case he is trying against competitors to get the appointment again. He hoped the bill would be made the special order for some future day.

Mr. WINTERSMITH saw several imperfections in the bill and he was not prepared to vote for it as it now stood, and he hoped it would be deferred to a future day.

Mr. HANSON moved to refer the bill to a committee of the whole and make it the special order of the day for Thursday next at 12 o'clock; carried.

Mr. T. D. BROWN, a bill for the benefit of Elijah Hansbrough of Hardin county; read.

Mr. GARNETT moved to take a recess of one hour; lost.

Mr. T. D. BROWN made a statement of the facts in the case, and the bill was passed.

Mr. MOORE, a bill to establish a Police Court in the town of Mt. Vernon; read and passed.

Mr. HUGHES, a bill to establish a State road from Morganfield to Smithland; read.

Mr. HUGHES moved to amend the bill so as to make the road run through Smithland, Livingston county, to Paducah; adopted, and then the bill passed.

Mr. WALL, a bill to legalize the election of the Trustees of the town of Owensboro; read and passed.

And then the House adjourned.

The following are the resolutions offered in the Senate by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Bourbon, on Saturday last:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That by the 1st article and 8th section of the Constitution of the United States, Congress alone has the right to declare war. The language of the Constitution is, "the Congress shall have power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water."

2. Resolved, That we view with jealousy and distrust, any attempt on the part of the President of the United States, to wrest from Congress this important power—a power exercised by the Kings and Despot of the world—without the consent of the people, and to break down and destroy the liberties of mankind.

3. Resolved, That the act of the President, in ordering the troops, then under the command of Gen.

Taylor, to march on and take forcible possession of territory then in dispute between the two Republics, and before any declaration of war had been made by either Government, was an overt act of war, and ought not to have been done without the consent of Congress.

4. Resolved, That there was nothing in the relations of the two countries, that made it necessary on the part of the President, to act precipitately, and to violate the Constitution of the United States, or to usurp a power appertaining solely to a co-ordinate department of the Government.

5. Resolved, That as Congress was then in session, it was the duty of the President to have announced to that body the relations which existed between the two countries, and not by his mere motion, to have plunged the nation into a war with a neighboring sister Republic, which prudence and discretion might have prevented, and should have avoided.

6. Resolved, That although the President acted precipitately, and without the consent of Congress, yet Mexico had not been in the right, but had given to the United States just cause of complaint, and which might have justified Congress, in the event that the difficulty between the two nations could not have been settled upon honorable principles, in resorting to arms, as a last alternative.

7. Resolved, That by the usage and custom of nations, the United States may claim of Mexico, as her conqueror, indemnity for the expenses of the war; yet, we would recommend to the treaty-making power of the Government, to whom alone the settlement of the question of indemnity belongs, the propriety of placing the United States upon high principles of justice and magnanimity, and not exact from a weak and fallen power, that which would be, in us, unjust to take, and to her, dishonorable and ruinous to give.

8. Resolved, That we deprecate any attempt on the part of the Government to make Mexico an integral part of the United States, by conquest. 1st. Because, it would incorporate as a portion of the population of the United States, between eight and nine million of people, of different races and language, without their consent, and with customs and habits dissimilar to our own, and with the most bitter prejudices excited in their bosoms against us and our institutions; and, 2dly. Because, it would be in violation of that great principle which lies at the foundation of our free institutions, and which proclaims the inalienable right of the people to select their own form of Government, to change or abolish it, and to institute a new one, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness; and, 3dly. Because, it would subject the Government of the United States to millions of money, annually, and endanger the perpetuity of the Union, by giving the control of our Government into the hands of a hostile people, composed of Indians, negroes and Spaniards, half bloods and mongrels.

9. Resolved, That the cold blooded murder of our countrymen at Goliad, and the Alamo, while manfully struggling for independence, by that ferocious ruffian, Santa Anna, is still fresh in our recollection; and the admission of this same bloody tyrant, through the American fleet, into Mexico, by a free pass from the President of the United States, deserves the indignant censure of every American patriot; and when we call to mind the thousands and tens of thousands which have since been rallied, by this bitter and determined foe of our country, and the precious blood of our countrymen split upon the glorious fields of Buena Vista, at Cerro Gordo, at Contreras, at Cherebusco, Molino del Rey, at Chapultepec, and at the City of Mexico, and now see this same desperate and determined leader, driven from the Capital to the mountains, where he now remains, ready to murder the Peace Commissioners of his own country, if they should dare to treat with us—we feel that the President of the United States has taken upon himself a most fearful responsibility, and will, and should, be held to a strict account by the American people.

10. Resolved, That we admire and approve the patriotism of those members of Congress, who, though they believed the war with Mexico was unconstitutional commenced, yet voted ample supplies of men and means to relieve and sustain our gallant army, after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; and since the recognition, by Congress, of the war, we approve of its vigorous prosecution for its only legitimate object—an honorable peace; but the people who fight the battles and pay the expenses of the war, are entitled to receive from the President a definite, frank and plain avowal of its ultimate objects, hitherto withheld.

11. Resolved, That we honor and admire the patriotism and chivalry of the brave young men of Kentucky, who, forgetting differences of political sentiment, and leaving all questions in regard to the commencement of the war where they properly belong, rallied promptly around the flag of the nation, and gloriously defended it on the bloody fields of Monterey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, and every other field on which they were engaged, with a heroism worthy the renown of our honored Commonwealth.

12. Resolved, That we consider the Wilmot Proviso as a fire-brand thrown into the temple of freedom, which may consume and destroy it; and as this was done by one of the great leaders of the Democratic party, let that party answer to the country for the conduct of its associate and compeer.

THOMAS SMITH,

(late of Lexington.)

TENDERS his services to his friends and the public, to transact BUSINESS ON COMMISSION.

Forwarding, Storing & Selling Bagging, Rope and Hemp,

PARTICULARLY ATTENDED TO.

THOMAS SMITH, Main Street, Louisville, February 1, 1848.—800-41

LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED

GARDEN SEEDS.

CROP OF 1847.

DIRECT from Philadelphia; each paper bears the label and warranty of DAVID LANDRETH. For sale by

WM. M. TODD, Bookseller,

No. 1, SWIMBERT'S ROW, ST. CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT.

Or for Fruit or Ornamental Trees, from the above establishment, received and promptly forwarded, by

WM. M. TODD, Landreth's only agent

for Frankfort & vicinity.

February, 1, 1848.—d&lt;w

A Comfortable Dwelling for Sale.

THE FRAME HOUSE, at present occupied by James T. Judge, situated on Ann between Mero and Clinton streets in this place; possession given the first of April. For particulars, enquire of

TODD & CRITTENDEN.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 7, 1848.—32-47

Beautiful Engravings.

A FEW copies of the beautiful engravings, on steel, of Ladd, of "The Spirit of '76," and "Signing the Declaration of Independence," for sale by

WM. M. TODD.

Frankfort, Feb. 7, 1848.

Juvenile Books.

THE largest and best selected assortment ever offered for sale in this place, at

TODD'S BOOKSTORE.

January 6.

General Advertisements.

Frankfort & Cincinnati Regular Packet.

THE SUPERIOR STEAMER

ISAAC SHELBY.

H. CLAXON, Master, will run as a regular packet between Frankfort and Cincinnati.

The Isaac Shelby will leave Frankfort for Cincinnati every Monday and Friday at 10 A. M.

Will leave Cincinnati for Frankfort every Sunday at 3

General Advertisements.

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

It is invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits, or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial, Physicians have pronounced Epilepsy Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. Physicians of every age have pronounced this disease incurable. The only remedy that can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully advise Physicians and all others who are interested, to examine the testimony which has been offered. If it is a deception, let it be exposed, but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable.

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
For fifteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and in every case where it has been used, it has effected a permanent cure. Dr. C. H. HARRIS, of New York, states that his daughter has been afflicted with Fits for more than 9 years, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Mrs. J. HART, of New York, states that she has been afflicted with Fits for many years, and has been restored, to perfect health, after every other means had failed, by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Dr. Charles A. Brown, of Dover, Russell Co., Alabama, who is one of the best Physicians in the State, says that he has been much benefited by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he unhesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which he comes near his knowledge.

Dr. J. H. HARRIS, formerly Postmaster at Lime Mills, Crawford Co., Pa., now living in Erie Co., Pa., states that he has long been afflicted with Epilepsy, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract. He has been cured, and has been restored to perfect health, after every other means had failed, by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

FITS OF 25 YEARS AND SIX MONTHS CURED BY THE USE OF THIS TRULY VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
Read the following remarkable case of the son of William H. HARRIS, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits 25 years and 6 months. After traveling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent Physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice, upwards of \$10,000, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
Dr. Wm. H. HARRIS, of Philadelphia, writes: "I have a son, now over three hundred dollars for medicine and medical treatment. I was advised to take a tour to Europe, which I did. I visited England, I consulted the most eminent Physicians, and they all pronounced my son's case incurable. I then returned home, and I found that my son was cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract. I have been cured, and my son has been cured, and we are both restored to perfect health, after every other means had failed, by the use of the Vegetable Extract."

TESTIMONY UPON TESTIMONY.
In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine, read the following letter from Doctor V. L. Monroe, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the most eminent Physicians in that place.

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In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine, read the following letter from Doctor V. L. Monroe, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the most eminent Physicians in that place.

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Frankfort Advertisements.

LOOK AT THIS BEFORE YOU BUY.

NEW STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, JUST RECEIVED.

BATCHELOR & ROBERTSON,
No. 4, Swigert's Row, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.
ARE now in full receipt of their LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of

DRY GOODS,
embracing every variety and style of Goods, suited to the present and approaching season. Also, a FINE STOCK of

Queensware, Caps, Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.
Constantly on hand every STYLE and VARIETY of GOODS usually kept in DRY GOODS HOUSES in this town.

We return our friends and customers thanks for past favors, and respectfully invite them, and purchasers generally, to call and examine OUR STOCK BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES. We pledge ourselves to sell as low as the lowest, to all who may favor us with their patronage.

All kinds of Country Goods and Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash Prices.
Frankfort, October 17th, 1847—753—by

GENERAL AGENT.
WILLIAM F. LEATHERS,
General Newspaper Agent, and Collector of every description of Claims placed in his hands.

RESPECTFULLY informs those requiring such services, per formed, that he will take charge of any claims for collection in Kentucky, whether for Newspapers, Lawyers, Merchants, or Clerks. He will rule constantly, and during the season visit every part of the State, and make faithful and prompt returns.

REFER TO—J. C. SWIGERT, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.
A. G. HOLLAND, Esq., Frankfort, Ky.
March 20, 1847. 753—11

CAPITAL HALL,
Corner St. Clair Street and Broadway, Frankfort.

A. G. HOLLAND,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public and the Members of the Legislature, that he has purchased the above establishment, and is prepared to furnish gentlemen with every luxury of the season—such as

OYSTERS, BIRDS, FISH, EGGS, &c. &c.
Frankfort, January 1, 1848.

Frankfort Clothing Store.
J. G. F. GRIMME,
Returns his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and solicits a continuance of the same. He has on hand a large and well selected stock of

Ready Made Clothing,
Which he sells equally as cheap as the same articles can be bought in Cincinnati or Louisville.

Also, a large quantity of **GOODS**, suitable for Gentlemen's wear; and having engaged the services of Mr. L. A. SPANGLER, an experienced Tailor, he can make any garment, in the newest and most fashionable style.

He respectfully invites all to give him a call before making their purchases elsewhere.
His establishment is in BUEHNS' CORNER ROOM, immediately opposite the Store of FLEMING & ROBERTSON, and the old Bank.

Frankfort, January 12, 1848.

GROCERIES, &c.
LOOK OUT FOR GOOD BARGAINS!!
We invite the especial attention of our friends in the town and country, and our visiting brethren, to an extensive institution of **OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES**, &c. Those wishing really good and cheap articles in our line, will do well to give us a call. We have now on hand a large lot of **GRAND** &c. consisting in part of

Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Tea, Butter, Cracked Corn, Peas, Peppers, Dried Apples, &c. &c.

Also, **HATS, CAPS, &c. BOOTS AND SHOES; SPUN COTTON, CASSIMERE, CASSIMERE, VESTINGS, &c.** All of which we sell at the lowest prices, and in the best manner and of good materials. I solicit a share of patronage. I will attend to all business and contracting, and will give satisfaction in all respects.

Frankfort, Jan. 19, 1848—753—by

Frankfort Female Seminary,
UNDER THE CHARGE OF MR. & MRS. NOLAN.
THE next session will commence on the 1st Monday of February next, and continue twenty weeks.

The patronage of the Institution has received since its establishment, has been such as to render the permanency of it certain; and Mr. & Mrs. N. trust that the present session will be the most successful yet. Pupils entering after the commencement of the Session, will be charged from the time of entrance to the close of the Session, and will be made for absence except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms, per Session of 20 weeks.
(One half to be paid in advance.)
English branches, \$12. \$15 and \$20.00
Music, Drawing and Painting, &c., 5.00
Boarding, Washing, &c., 50.00

REFER TO—Gov. Wm. Owsley, Rev. J. J. Bullock, John W. Finnell, Esq., Rev. James Harlan, Col. James Davidson, Judge Ben. Monroe, Hon. B. V. Owsley, Esq., Dr. T. Metcalf.

January 4, 1848—753—11

DENTISTRY.
DRS. MAJOR & WALKER, Resident Dentists,
RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the citizens of Frankfort and its vicinity, in the various branches of their profession—such as the **CLEANING, FILLING, EXTRACTING, AND INSERTION OF TEETH.**

For the insertion of Teeth on Plate, no charge will be made unless entire satisfaction is given; and the public may rest assured that no exertions will be spared to render all of their operations as skillful as possible.

N. B. Persons are requested to call and have their Teeth examined free of charge. Specimens of work always open for inspection.
Office on the corner of Main and Ann Streets, over Dr. Crutcher's Drug Store.

Frankfort, March 16, 1847—753—by

Frankfort Advertisements.

THE KENTUCKY JUSTICE.

A GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c. CONTAINING

The office and authority of Justices of the Peace; the duties of Clerks, Sheriffs, Constables, Jailors, Coroners and Escheators, in the State of Kentucky, whether arising under the Common or Statute Law of the State, or of the Laws of the United States.

TO WHICH IS ADDED, **AN APPENDIX,** Containing approved forms for Deeds of Bargain and Sale, Leases, Mortgages, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, &c.

This branch of the work in relation to Justices of the Peace, being a fourth edition of the "Kentucky Justice," by JAMES SWIGERT, Esq., revised and amended by JOHN C. HARRIS, Esq.

This work is now ready for delivery at the counting room of the publisher, and can also be had at Charles S. Bodley & Co.'s, Lexington; W. M. Todd's, Frankfort; Morton & Griswold's, Louisville; Lewis Collins, Maysville; Lyle & Walker, Paris. Price, \$1.50 per copy.

Where ten persons will club and remit us Thirty dollars we will forward Ten copies, by the Carriers of the public books. We will have them well and carefully packed.

Frankfort, Ky., 1847. A. G. HODGES & Co.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL AT THE GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING STORE.

The best bargains ever offered in this Market. THE LARGEST STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING Ever brought to Frankfort.

SOLOMON WEILER & Co.,
At the Great Western Fashionable Clothing Store, No. 3, Brown's Building, between Third and Fourth Streets, Frankfort, Ky.

We have the pleasure of announcing another arrival of very superior Clothing of the latest style, and made of very fine Goods. Their stock of Goods was selected by one of the firm with great care, and were manufactured into garments with the utmost skill and perfection, so that they are able to recommend their Clothing without fear of future reproach. They wish to make rapid sales and are willing to sell at a very low price, believing that "a nimble sale is better than a slow shilling."

Their stock consists of Cloaks, a la mode; Frocks and Dress Coats of superior English and French Cloth, Beaver and Pilot Cloth; Blankets; Coats; French Cassimere; Buckskin Coats; Tweed Cassimere; and James Coats. Such Coats of every variety and at almost all prices; Vests of every variety and style, and at prices suit to the times; Cloth, Cassimere, Cassinet, and long and short pants; and a large assortment of ready-made Under Shirts; Gloves; Cravats; Handkerchiefs; Fancy Scarfs; &c. &c., of the latest and most fashionable styles.

Also, a stock of **superior Traveling Trunks**, which they will sell on good terms.

S. W. & Co., grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since they opened the Great Western Clothing Store in Frankfort, are determined to make a continuance of that patronage by strict attention to the wants of the people, and by sparing no pains to procure the most fashionable and useful articles, and to keep at all times, a good stock, and they intend to sell cheap; they therefore invite all to call at their establishment before they purchase elsewhere.

Frankfort, Ky., October 10, 1847—754—6m.

LIFE INSURANCE.

NAUTILUS (MUTUAL LIFE) INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS Insurance, which confines its business exclusively to Life Insurance, has now been in operation two years and a half, during which period it has issued 15,000 policies, and for the first eighteen months it experienced no loss. Its losses for the whole time have been less than \$15,000—leaving an accumulation of about \$15,000 on hand, beyond the payment of claims and expenses. This, added to the original guaranty capital of \$500,000, places the security of the company on a basis so solid as no longer to admit of a rational doubt as to its ability to pay its claims.

All its profits accrue to the credit of the policyholders, and are divided annually among them, whether the policy be issued for a term of years, or for the whole term of life. The policyholders, in the charter of any other Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated in this State.

Two dividends of 30 per cent, each, on the amount of premiums received, in accordance with the provisions of the charter, have been declared, and are credited to the accounts of the assured, and for which scrip certificates will be issued.

A dividend of 6 per cent, on the whole term of the policy, has been declared, payable in cash, to the policyholders, or by demand, at the office of the Company.

For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium is paid in advance, and the policy is not surrendered, interest at 6 per cent, without guarantee, may be received in part payment, or it may be paid in cash, in which case it is expected, should the policy survive to make 15 annual payments, leaving the policyholders with a half a million of dollars, and the accumulation ultimately added to the policy.

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlet, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or of any of its Agents.

THE Rates of Insurance on the Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1.36
20	77	88	1.36
25	100	112	2.04
30	121	126	2.26
35	135	151	2.95
40	160	169	3.20
45	191	196	3.73
50	196	209	4.60
55	232	321	5.74
60	335	491	7.00

TRUSTEES.
A. M. Merchant, M. O. Roberts, Henry A. Nelson, O. Bushnell, R. F. Lindsey, Samuel C. Paxson, Richard E. Purdy, Henry K. Rogers, Jonathan K. Herrick, R. A. Reading, Wm. N. Seymour, James Harper, Spencer S. Benedict, John S. Bussing, John M. Nixon, Morris Franklin.

A. M. MERCHANT, President.
R. B. COLEMAN, Vice President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
George Wilkes, M. D., 23 Light Street.
Cornelius R. Bogert, M. D., 57 St. Marks Place.
O. Bushnell, Esq., 22 Nassau Street.

Having been appointed Agent for the above Company, I am prepared to take risks on Lives as low as any office in the East or West.

Applications from the country (post paid) will be promptly attended to.
Fees adjusted in this town without delay.
Office at the Frankfort Branch Bank.
Dr. Lewis Sneed, Medical Examiner.
Frankfort, Ky., June 15, 1847. 763—by

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

This Institution, created by an Act of the General Assembly, will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on the 1st of March, 1847, under the immediate direction and entire control of a

Board of Visitors,
Appointed by the Executive of the Commonwealth.

It contemplates Military Organization for Literary and Scientific purposes, an education entirely scientific and practical; the formation of regular habits, and the diffusion of a knowledge of Military Science.

Military duties will not be permitted to interfere with the pupil's progress in the liberal studies, and the place of his unprofitable, and often, vicious play.

The course of study adopted, and which will be required in order to graduation, is that usually taught in the best Colleges, except that but no course in the study of Latin or French, but the time usually occupied by the second, being devoted to a more extensive course in Mathematics, Natural Science and English Literature.

A Preparatory Department is organized in connection with the Institute, in which boys of any age are taken, and are subjected to the same Military discipline as the Cadets.

The position of the Institute, at the Franklin Springs, near Frankfort, Kentucky, (recently occupied by the Franklin Institute), is admirably adapted every respect to Academic purposes, the beauty being very healthy, the mineral waters, and the buildings elegant, extensive and commodious, and entirely apart from the contamination and multiplied malign influences, which seem inseparable from a city or village residence.

The Institute is under the charge of Col. K. T. P. ALLEN, as SUPERINTENDENT, who has been brought prominently before the public, as a competent and successful teacher and officer of youth, by his honorable graduation at the United States Military Academy, his subsequent command of the 1st Kentucky Artillery, and his subsequent connection with the Transylvania University.

The Academic Year will be divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

The first commencing on the 1st Monday in October, and the second on the 1st Monday in March. The only vacation occupying the month of August and September.

The month of July will be spent in an excursion through the State, for the better study of its Geology and of Natural Science generally.

Applicants for admission, on paying the charge of the Institute, and presenting a certificate of good moral character, will be admitted into the classes as their advancement may justify, and will be subjected to the next examination thereafter.

Those who are not successful in their examination, will be entitled to a warrant of appointment, as Cadet, from the Governor. The uniform of the Cadets is plain and neat, and being of Kentucky Jeans, will greatly reduce the expense of their clothing.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.
BOARD OF VISITORS.
Gen. Peter Dudley, President of the Board and Adjutant Gen. (in office).

Mon. Henry Clay, Louisville.
Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Frankfort.
Hon. John W. Brown, Louisville.
Hon. David Thompson, Woodford County.
Gen. John T. Pratt, Scott County.
Hon. John H. Smith, Madison County.
Hon. John H. Smith, Madison County.
Col. Thomas Anderson, Louisville.

ACADEMIC STAFF.
Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, M. D., Superintendent and Professor of Mathematics.
Lieut. Col. F. A. Allen, M. D., Professor of Ancient Languages and Belles Lettres.

Maj. M. S. HARMON, M. D., Professor of French and German Languages, and Natural Science.
Maj. John Jay Hulse, M. D., Professor of Spanish Languages and English Literature.

James T. Hulse, M. D., Surgeon and Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
Maj. R. N. ALLEN, Professor of Elementary Science—Preparatory Department.
Capt. James O. Anderson, Assistant Instructor of Tactics.
Capt. ROBERT T. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Professor of Mathematics.
Lieut. S. W. Price, Teacher of Drawing.

TERMS.
Institute charge per year of ten months—for Board, Tuition, Lights, Fuel, Washing and Medical attendance, (payable half yearly in advance) \$100.00
Surplus in the Preparatory Department, for same, (payable half yearly in advance) 120.00
Greek, German and Spanish Languages, (extra) each, (payable half yearly in advance) 10.00

By order of the Board of Visitors,
P. DUDLEY, Adj. General and President of the Board.
Franklin County, Ky., October 25, 1847—741—11

Dr. Penney's Ague Pills.

In presenting the public with this remedy for the most troublesome of Western diseases, I am not unapprized of the opposition that will be made; for the community has been misled by the impostors and frauds practiced by the get-up men and vendors of patent nostrums, specific remedies, and medicines professing to cure all diseases. So much have the people suffered from such impostors, that they have been led to believe that no medicine will cure them, and that they have never failed to cure in any case where the directions were strictly observed.

It is now generally as well adapted to Agues of long standing as more recent ones. I could add a great many certificates in support of what has been said above, as regards their success; but that would swell unnecessarily, this publication. A few responsible witnesses will with a host that are otherwise. See what Dr. John McRoberts, Druggist and Physician in Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, says, whose acquaintance with the Ague Pills is better than that of any other person.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Oct. 1847.
This is to certify, that I have been suffering Penney's Ague Pills, as directed, for three weeks, since such time last spring, and in every solitary instance that has come to my knowledge, they have succeeded in curing the Chills and Fever. I heartily recommend them to the public, as a remedy for the Ague, of confidence.

JOHN McROBERTS.
This is to certify, that I have been acting as Dr. J. E. Penney's local Agent at this place, in selling his Ague Pills; and in no case have they failed to cure, where the directions have been followed.

ELIJAH ORR.
This is to certify, that my grand daughter was afflicted with Chills and Fever last spring. I procured one box of Penney's Ague Pills, and gave them to the Children; she was promptly and effectually cured. Some of my neighbors have used them with like success.

DAVID EGBERT.
LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Oct. 1847.
This is to certify, that last spring my wife and self were both severely afflicted with Chills and Fever. I procured two boxes of Dr. Penney's Ague Pills; we took them by the directions, and neither one of us had another Chill after we commenced their use. Some of my neighbors have also used them, and so far as my knowledge extends, with complete success.

JAMES EGBERT.
LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Oct. 1847.
This is to certify, that I had a gentleman in my employ who had been for some time afflicted with Chills and Fever, and who had procured and used a half box of Dr. Penney's Ague Pills, which effectually cured him. Given under my hand, &c., J. G. WHITE.

Any person taking two of the boxes by the directions, and not being cured of the Ague, my Agents are authorized to refund his money, but in no case will the money be refunded, unless the Agent is satisfied that the directions have been strictly followed, and at least two of the boxes taken. One box will cure five out of six cases.

J. E. PENNEY, M. D.
LAWRENCEBURG, Ky., Oct. 1847.

General Advertisements.

SIXTY CARRIAGES.

At my Ware Room on Ann St. near the Weisiger House, I WILL exhibit an assortment of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES at lower prices than ever offered in the State. I have a heavy Stock of Material, selected from the best, and picked Eastern Workmen. At my Factory in Madison, Indiana, I am turning every week, different patterns of the very best style of work.

H. P. NEWELL.
Frankfort, Jan. 1, 1848.

FOR RENT.
NINETEEN SIX FEET IN ONE ROOM, or as it is now divided into smaller Rooms, with the fixtures. Possession given immediately.
Also, 50 feet in one room, or two Rooms 25 feet, all fronting the Market House. Apply to C. G. GRAHAM.
Jan. 1, 1848.

Fresh Baltimore Oysters!!
RECEIVED BY EXPRESS every week, in splendid order in Baltimore. For sale by GRAY & GEORGE, Agents.
January 4, 1848.

Fine Old Wines and Liquors.
OLD "Granddaddy" Campaign Brand, vintage of 1826; Champagne Wine; "Gordon's" Madeira Wine, vintage of 1826; "Hartung's" Pale Sherry Wine, vintage